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The Evening Star, January 15, 1898.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Methods Resorted to by Opponents to Annexation.

MISREPRESENTING GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The Veteran Officer a Firm Believer in Annexing the Islands.

HIS REASONS GIVEN.

"The opponents to the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty are so hard pressed that they are being forced to conspiracy, forgery and fraud to bolster up their cause." Such was the statement made by a gentleman who has kept pretty well posted on the matter to a *Star* reporter to-day. "They are flooding the country with pamphlets, magazines, circular letters and prepared editorial matter antagonistic to annexation. If they confined themselves to facts and truthful statements, no one could reasonably object to this method of disseminating information ; but by reason of their lack of facts they have been reduced to the necessity of issuing fraudulent statements."

One of the pamphlets being issued by the opponents to annexation and examined by a *Star* reporter is entitled : "Hawaiian Annexation Scheme (A Sugar Trust Plot), Exposed by General Schofield."

The manifest intent of the title of this pamphlet is to indicate that Gen. Schofield is the author thereof, and that he is opposed to annexation.

Gen. Schofield, it is asserted, is not the author of the pamphlet ; had nothing to do with it, and is a radical supporter of annexation, as is evidenced by his letter to Senator Morgan, published below.

The pamphlet, which purports to have been written by Gen. Schofield, has no reference to him, and contains nothing ever "exposed" or written by him, with the exception that on pages

17 and 18 there is a brief extract from a report made by Gen. Schofield in 1873 concerning Pearl Harbor, in which he says that many of the Hawaiian sugar planters of that day favored annexation for the purpose of getting their sugar into the United States free of duty, the report being made prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty.

This pamphlet is one that is being published and disseminated anonymously, without even the name of the printer attached thereto. It is being mailed by those who, it is alleged, are masquerading as the representatives of the beet sugar people of the country, who are in fact the agents of the sugar trust.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S LETTER.

The letter from Gen. Schofield to Senator John T. Morgan is as follows :

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Jan. 12, '98.

Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN, *United States Senate*,
Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SENATOR : In compliance with the request contained in your letter of January 9, I do not hesitate to write you without reserve in respect to my views upon the pending question of annexation with the Hawaiian Islands.

From the time, twenty-five years ago, when I made a personal examination, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of those islands to this country for military and naval purposes, I have always regarded ultimate annexation of the islands to this country as a public necessity. But the time when this should be accomplished had to depend on natural political development. In the meantime our national interests should be secured by the exclusive right to occupy, improve and fortify Pearl River Harbor, so as to insure our possession of that harbor in time of war.

To illustrate my views on this subject, I have likened that harbor to a commanding position in front of a defensive line which an army in the field is compelled to occupy. The army must occupy that advanced position and hold it, at whatever cost, or else the enemy will occupy it with his artillery and thus dominate the main line. If we do not occupy and fortify Pearl River Harbor our enemy will occupy it as a base from which to conduct operations against our Pacific Coast and the Isthmean canal, which must, of course, in due time, be constructed and controlled by this country. The possession of such a base at a convenient distance from our Pacific Coast would be a great temptation to an unfriendly nation to undertake hostile operations against us.

One of the greatest advantages of Pearl River Harbor to us consists in the fact that no navy would be required to defend it. It is a deep, land-locked arm of the sea, easily defended by fortifications placed near its mouth, with

its anchorage beyond the reach of guns from the ocean. Cruisers or other warships which might be overpowered at sea, as well as merchant vessels, would find there, behind the land defenses, absolute security against a naval attack. A moderate garrison of regular troops, with militia of the island, would give sufficient protection against any landing parties from a hostile fleet. Of course an army on transports, supported by a powerful fleet, could land and capture the place. But that would be an expensive operation; one much less likely to be undertaken than the occupation of an undefended harbor, as a necessary preliminary to an attack on our coast or upon our commerce.

The value of such a place of refuge and of supplies for our merchant marine and our cruisers in time of war can hardly be overestimated. Yet the greatest value to us of that wonderful harbor consists in the fact that its position and adequate defense by us prevents the possibility of an enemy using it against us.

So far as I know, the leading statesmen, no less than the military and naval authorities of this country, have always been in accord on this subject.

While it has not been proposed to interfere with the continued occupation by foreign nations of their military strongholds in this hemisphere, it has been publicly and emphatically declared that none of those strongholds should ever be allowed to pass into the possession of any other nation whose interests might be antagonistic to ours. Now, for the first time, the occasion has arisen to carry into effect our long-declared national policy.

A little State like Hawaii can not stand alone among the great nations, all of whom covet her incomparable harbor. She must have the protection of this country or of some other great nation. But a protectorate without sovereignty is the last thing this country could afford to assume.

In the absence of authority to regulate and control the intercourse between the islands and other countries controversies must arise which would lead to war or to the loss of our invaluable military possession in the islands.

No half-way measures will suffice. We must accept the islands and hold and govern them, or else let some other great nation do it.

To fail now to carry into effect our own great national policy upon the first occasion offered to us would, in my judgment, be one of those blunders which are worse than crimes.

To my mind, what may be regarded perhaps as the sentimental aspect of the question is entitled to consideration.

A colony of intelligent, virtuous and patriotic Americans have rescued a country from barbarism and raised it to a high state of civilization and prosperity, until in the natural course of events the government of that country has fallen entirely into their hands. They now ask the privilege of adding that country to their own native land; of returning with their new possessions to the parental fold. Can they be turned away to seek a home among strangers? Not without violating one of the most sacred laws of nature and incurring the penalty which must, sooner or later, necessarily follow.

I am, dear Senator, with great respect, Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

WE NEED HAWAII.

Interesting Letter Addressed to Senator John T. Morgan.

RESULT OF A LONG EXPERIENCE.

Value of the Islands in a Commercial and Military Sense.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Col. Charles P. Eagan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, has written a letter to Senator Morgan upon the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which will be read with interest. Colonel Eagan has been a resident of the Pacific Coast for forty-five years and claims to be thoroughly familiar with Hawaiian trade and its vast importance to this country, which, he says, he has seen "as the life blood of San Francisco during the recent years of depression, giving employment to a fleet of sailing ships and steamers, all flying the American flag; employing our wharves, laborers, teamsters, mechanics, foundries, mills and sugar refineries, in addition to the purchase from our merchants of about \$5,000,000 annually of merchandise, much of which is produced east of the Missouri River."

Colonel Eagan continues:

"So important, indeed, is this trade to the Pacific Coast that you have now, in the Senate, a petition from the people of San Francisco representing some \$800,000,000; and, in this connection, it may be truthfully said that if put to a vote the people of the Pacific Coast, aside from the few controlled or directed by the sugar trust and its partners and agents, would vote overwhelmingly for annexation. The importance of this lies in the fact that they are familiar with this subject and know the value from all standpoints and also know the grave danger that lies in failure to annex the Hawaiian Islands now.

THE BEET SUGAR INTEREST.

“It is contended by self-constituted advocates of the beet sugar industry that annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will interfere with the profitable production of beet sugar in this country, and to support this contention they have resorted to the statement, formally proclaimed, that laborers in the Hawaiian Islands work for \$3 per month and board. As you know from personal examination that this is unqualifiedly false I will not go into facts and figures to disprove it. The fact is, though not generally known, that no matter how much beet sugar we may eventually produce in this country we still must have cane sugar, and far more than the amount that can, or ever will be, produced in the United States. Any candy manufacturer will verify this. But, in any case, there is no danger whatever to the beet sugar grower of the United States. Who shall say, seriously, that we can produce in the next twenty years enough beet sugar to fill the requirements of this country, which are at present more than 2,000,000 tons. Colonel Sellers alone could father such a proposition. By the time we begin to produce beet sugar approximating our present requirements the increase of our population will require far more than the comparatively small output of Hawaiian cane sugar, and it must be stated here that the maximum Hawaiian production has been reached, for all the lands of the Islands suitable for sugar are already under cultivation.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITE MEN.

“It has been asserted by those interested in preventing the annexation of these Islands that Hawaii is not a place for white labor. This contention seems verified because at present there is little white labor there, but neither was there any white labor in the hot valleys of California before it became a part of this country, and it was alleged that white labor could not ever be used there. These valleys are now full of white labor. We all know white labor does not emigrate from the United States, but, as in other cases, when we acquire the territory and once plant our flag there, Americans will promptly show that they can and will labor in Hawaii, where the temperature is much lower

and not so enervating as in the hot valleys of the Sacramento and the San Joaquin above referred to.

“Already many young men have gone from California to Hawaii in anticipation of annexation, to make it their home; to build up the coffee and other promising industries. On this point I beg to quote here from the *San Francisco Chronicle*, one of the ablest newspapers in America. In the issue of December 15, 1897, it says: ‘The attempt to make it appear that Hawaii is not a suitable place for white labor rests on the assumption that nothing can be raised there but sugar cane. This overlooks the enormous possibilities of coffee, bananas and pineapples, and the openings for skilled labor in every trade. There is as much or more coffee acreage on the breezy uplands and mountain sides of Hawaii as there is sugar land on the plains, and it is full of invitation to the white man of small means. To-day the wages of white labor are higher in Hawaii than they are on the coast, but are nothing to what they would be if the Islands should fill up with a productive white population engaged in raising products which always bring large returns.’

FOR MEN OF SMALL MEANS.

“Hawaii presents peculiarly favorable inducements to men of families and small means, precisely such as constitute the mainstay of a country in peace and war, and a class we are all most anxious to encourage and increase. The first, or maiden crop of the coffee tree in Hawaii, is one pound to the tree; the second bearing is fully two pounds to a tree. The tree begins bearing when three and a half years old. A man of family and small means can do all his own work, and forty acres of coffee can be easily cared for by himself and family, the pruning and picking being the easiest kind of labor. The Hawaiian coffee is unequalled for excellence, and commands from 2 to 3 cents per pound more than the finest grade of Cost Rica or Guatemala coffee in the market of San Francisco. Hawaiian coffee is selling there now at from 18 to 20 cents per pound, and the regret on all sides is that there is so little of it. It is so superior that it needs no blending or mixing with any other coffee, and, in the language of a Senator of the United States who recently visited the coffee plantations of

Hawaii, my son's among them, 'it is so good that the cooks can not spoil it.'

"Believing that President McKinley's course in recommending the annexation of these islands was, and is, wise, patriotic and in strict accord with his high office; that his intentions and views are statesmanlike and far-seeing to a most pre-eminent degree, and in the true interest of the constantly growing needs and requirements of this whole country, I felt and still feel, as do many others, that the Congress of the United States will wisely and patriotically second his efforts to secure to us this paradise of the Pacific, and plant our flag there, never again to be pulled down while one American lives.

OTHER NATIONS WANT HAWAII.

"The commercial side of the proposition is by no means the most important. It is mere folly to assume that other nations do not want Hawaii. Their unconcealed interest in the present situation of affairs, and various recent events that need not be specified, prove the contrary. No one can justly blame them for this desire. They need Hawaii as we need it—because its possession dominates and commands the entire North Pacific, where to-day, as prophesied by Secretary Seward, the commercial and other conditions are more rapidly changing than anywhere else on the globe.

"Hawaii is the stepping stone, the gate-way of Asia and the pivotal point of the whole Pacific; the one, the only, point of supply for thousands of miles in any direction. A glance at the map will show its prodigious importance to any nation which possesses it. It is nearer to us than any nation, and, as a matter of fact, though not generally remembered by even our well-informed people, it is east of our western boundary of Alaska; and the Aleutian Islands, our possessions, are about a thousand miles still further west of Hawaii. Non-contiguity, the stock argument of so many people (used likewise against our acquisition of Alaska), is of little value or force when these facts are considered. Another glance at the map will reveal the vital, overwhelming importance of Hawaii in connection with the Nicaragua Canal, which sooner

or later must be constructed, and I firmly believe is deferred merely because of our excessive caution, prudence and conservatism. We were, as we all remember, equally conservative about the building of our railroad to the Pacific coast. The war broke out, and an empire, from the British possessions to Texas and from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, was put in jeopardy by the previous failure to build that road. As a consequence California and Oregon, while in one sense overwhelmingly loyal, were largely disloyal because the Pacific Railroad had not been built and the troops recruited in San Francisco for service east were retained on the coast by the War Department because of the feeling, and the possible action of those who advocated a 'Pacific Republic.' The road was finally built and the people were satisfied. It was deemed, and in very fact the building of the road was, essentially and thoroughly a war measure. Its construction and loyal citizens kept the Pacific Coast in the Union, and California poured its gold into the Treasury and the blessed sanitary commission.

DUTY OF THIS NATION.

"In the lives of nations, as of individuals, there are times when a course of conduct is thrust or forced on them ; a condition prevailing which, irrespective of all arguments, leaves open but one wise course. This, I believe, is the case in regard to annexing the Hawaiian Islands now. It is conceded that under no circumstances can we, or should we, permit any other nation to acquire Hawaii ; and we know that for over seventy years this nation, by its highest officials and the explicit resolutions of Congress, has practically said, 'Hands off Hawaii' to all other nations. It must be admitted that there has existed an overruling cause for this course on our part. That cause was, and is, self-preservation, self-defense, self-protection, defense and protection of that which is ours and for which we are ever ready to fight if need be. Herein lies the vast importance to us of Hawaii.

A COALING STATION.

"A child now knows that the value or usefulness of a modern man-of-war is limited to her coal capacity. Without coal she is merely so much iron and steel, harmless as the proverbial lamb. The nation that holds Hawaii possesses the one point where coal

and other supplies can be obtained in the North Pacific. A war ship from the Asiatic Coast is about out of coal when she reaches the Pacific Coast. Some one may remark that a British battleship, in case of war between England and the United States, can recoal at Esquimault. I say no, because we will then have taken Esquimault by land, and I never thought the armaments of Esquimault were, or are, intended for us. They are intended for the great and important changes and events now, as for years past, taking place in the Pacific. In fact, within the last few days the world has come to realize that the dismemberment of China has begun ; and Japan, having emerged from her position as a hermit nation, has become a strong insular warlike power, with military prestige and existing conditions of over-population, etc., which cause her to have aspirations, natural aspirations, which she feels quite capable of indulging and seems more than ready to maintain. Whatever may be her intention or wishes touching Hawaii, it still remains for us to know, as we do, that her possession of Hawaii would be of the gravest import to us.

THE HAWAIIAN RACE.

“The Hawaiian race has been and is rapidly dying out, and, in fact, is to-day in the minority in Hawaii. Aside from the natural desire of some Hawaiians, who see ‘place and profit’ in the restoration of the monarchy, the natives care nothing about so-called self-government. They never have been self-governed since they were brought out of savagery and barbarism by Americans. Their kings were always guided and controlled by Americans who were the advisers and officers of the government. This continued down to a few years ago, when the ex-queen, by her determination to do those things which threatened the safety of life and property, and indicated a relapse into the habits and superstitions of the ancient barbarism of Hawaii, forced the law-abiding Americans into revolution as a mere matter of self-protection and defense. That they did not resort to revolution as ‘pocket patriots’ for self-aggrandizement or profit, still less for power, is demonstrated by their repeated offers of their power and their country to America ; that they did not assume power for profit is proven by their honest, wise and economical administration of all the affairs of the republic, with revenues exceeding expenditures, and not even a

whisper of corruption or impropriety of any kind. But they, one and all, are anxious to lay down their burdens of office. They realize the feebleness and helplessness of their mite of a republic in the event of complications sure to arise; they know their danger from outside causes and from powerful ambitious nations by reason of the strategic importance of Hawaii to countries who need the islands for the dominating power their possessions would give in the entire Pacific. They know, too, the vast import of recent, startling events, and the probable consequence to them if they are obliged to stand alone. They can not stand alone; they make no pretense to be able to do so; they must, if we decline to annex them, and thereby turn our backs on our own flesh and blood, our own people, who have made Hawaii what it is. Then, indeed, must they turn to some other powerful nation for annexation, protection and security to life and property. And if they do what can we do in such a case? This is the all-important condition which confronts us.

AGAINST A PROTECTORATE.

“I have heard suggestions of a protectorate. I pray god will keep this nation from indulging in the hazardous business of protectorates; from responsibility for the acts of peoples we do not control, whose laws we do not make, and whose conduct we can not regulate; from the extraordinary expense of their care and protection resulting from every trivial cause of dispute which powerful nations, at times, find it convenient to thrust upon pigmies compelled by circumstances and conditions to masquerade as nations. A protectorate in time of war will not be respected. Hawaii would be seized, fortified and used; her strategic importance would be the first consideration, and her natural uses be made available at once by the nation concerned.

“We would make a Gibraltar of Hawaii. We would place the enemy, thereby, two thousand miles from our coast. We would use Hawaii for our fleets for refuge, refitting and supplies, and the possession of Hawaii would be an all-important powerful means of preventing war.

“Pearl Harbor can be made impregnable at comparatively small cost, and thus quarrelsome and ambitious nations now attaining permanent footholds on the Asiatic Coast, near our very

doors, will be, by our possession of Hawaii, served with notice of our strength, and they will, because thereof, hesitate long before provoking us to war.

HONOR DEMANDS ANNEXATION.

“In addition, there is a weighty consideration in this matter that can not be overlooked or disregarded. Its stupendous weight is in its literal and exact truth. The statesman who presides over this great country has told it, shortly and briefly. It is that in view of the past, and every thing considered, our honor demands the annexation of Hawaii, and this transcends all other considerations whether of commerce or military or naval need.

“We have acquired, in one way and another, a great deal of territory. Some we conquered, some we annexed, and some we bought. Lives there one American who regrets any of these acquisitions, or would not spill his blood in defense of each and every fraction of an inch of it all? Can any one deny the great need and value of it all, and that to these acquisitions we owe our present greatness, vastness and colossal power? And yet there lived men who opposed these various additions to our country.

“When Secretary Seward bought Alaska for us, newspaper statesmen ridiculed him; asserted that he was in his dotage and raised the bugaboo of non-contiguity. Would any American surrender or sell Alaska to-day? Has it not prevented the spread of any other nation on this continent? Has it not repaid us more than twenty times over? Are we not rich in its fish, lumber, furs and gold? And has it not opened up a most important and profitable commerce? Has not its possession limited, ‘cribbed, cabined and confined’ our great rival, Great Britain, on this continent, and demonstrated the wisdom and statesmanship of Seward, who will be remembered for this purchase for ages to come with gratitude and profound respect? He has them now; as time rolls on and Alaska unfolds her resources, that respect and admiration will increase, and yet this purchase of Alaska was but his preliminary step (so he has told us), for the acquisition of Hawaii when the fruitfulness of time shall ripen the proposition and evidence our need, imperative need, of its possession. That need our far-seeing statesman-President sees. And so, undeterred by schemers, gigantic trusts or interests of any kind other than

those of his country ; from his high place, obedient to his oath of office, with his keen sense of honor, his pure patriotism and profound statesmanship, he tells the American Congress and the American people why we should have Hawaii and that our honor demands it.

“ Anticipating just this, my son and other young men have, as you know, become a part of the advance guard of Americans to populate Hawaii, to help build it up and fill it with Americans, to develop its immense neglected and dormant resources ; and, as I firmly believe that coffee will in the near future far exceed in value the output of sugar. I am equally sure that Hawaii will soon have hundreds of thousands of American population.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

“ The question of the form of government to be given Hawaii after annexation has interested some. If its population continues as it is now I would suggest attaching it to California as a county, if the laws of California will permit that course. I have no doubt whatever that the people of California would gladly welcome Hawaii, with its wealth and great resources. But, as there is no doubt at all that Hawaii will be promptly settled and filled with Americans, it would seem just and wise to give it such form of territorial government as Congress may, in its wisdom, deem appropriate and best.

“ Interested parties have sought in the newspapers to create an impression that the acquisition of Hawaii will bring upon us a horde of cheap labor. The fallacy of this argument is exposed when it is answered that, except the few Chinamen now in Hawaii, any and every laborer there, Japanese and Portuguese, can come to this country now. No law, nothing, restrains or hinders their coming now if they want to come. So far as the Chinese are concerned, they are debarred at all points, and their labor contracts with Hawaiian planters expressly provide and stipulate for their return to China.

“ Labor will not come from Hawaii ; it will be just the opposite, labor will go there from here. You who have visited Hawaii need not be told of its beauty, fertility and surpassingly superb climate. Labor will seek it as the tourist does, because of its wealth of attractiveness, great resources and equable climate.

Hawaii produces, and will produce, things which we need and want, and do not produce ourselves. On the other hand, Hawaii wants, and will want much more in time, almost everything that we produce and manufacture. In nothing does or will Hawaii compete with our production or labor. All the cane sugar produced there is, and always will be, needed by us, no matter how much beet sugar is grown in this country.

“This is our golden opportunity to annex these islands; to extend to our own people there the protection for life and property which goes with our flag, which they so earnestly want and ask for; to prevent Hawaii’s being constrained to go to some other nation for annexation and thereby becoming a menace to us hereafter; to forever maintain and sustain there the Christianity planted and taught by our own people, who are now still, as they have been for years, suppliants, begging to be taken by us; to become a part of us, and offering us, without price or any consideration whatever, this priceless jewel, gateway, stepping stone and future Gibraltar of the vast Pacific.”

The Evening Star, January 5, 1898.

ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE’S VIEWS.

He Heartily Indorses the Letter of Col. Eagan as to Hawaii.

Some days ago *The Star* published a letter from Col. Charles Eagan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. A., to Senator Morgan, under the heading “We Need Hawaii.” This letter attracted wide attention, and among other letters received by Col. Eagan was one from Rear Admiral Beardslee of the United States Navy, who was recently in Honolulu, in command of the United States Squadron in the Pacific. Admiral Beardslee says:

“Allow me to assure you that, having carefully read and thoroughly considered your letter, entitled ‘We Need Hawaii,’ I most heartily indorse every line and sentiment therein contained.”

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